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# Political Science Association 

## 1885-1886.

Studies on the History of Industrial Society Prepared in the Seminary of Political Economy.

## Bastiat says:

"In proportion to the inerease of eapital, the absolute share of the total product falling to the capitalist is augmontcd. but his relative share is diminished; while, on the contrary, the share of the laluorer is increased, both absolutely and relatively."

## RODBERTUS silys:

" Present social arranyements for the production and distribution of wealth result in giving to the workers, in the shape of warles, a smallcr and smaller proportional shave of the wealth ercated by improved metlods of production."

Only by a thorough study of industrial development can one decide between these two interpretations of modern history.

## I. - DEVELOPMENT OF CLASSES.

Classes in early England were the result of gradual development. Subsequent to the Norman Conquest, society was formed on the model of the Feudal System and embraced freemen; sockmen; villains; serfs. The causes contributing to the overthrow of feudal dependence and to the estallishment of free labor are: Crusades; foreign wars; the Plague; wars of the larons; growth of the guilds.
The Poor Laws of England exerted important social influences. They originated in the time of Edward III.; hut were more clearly formulated under Henry VIII. The purpose of the Elizabethan Poor Law was to suppress vagabondage and to provide relief for the indigent poor. These liws threw continually increasing burdens on the industrial classes; they increased the number and the dependence of the labor ing classes; the evils resulting from them were so great that the reform of 1834 became nccessary.
The capitalist class is of long standing in English society. Its rapid development subsequent to the sixteenth century is due to the discovery of rich mines of gold and silver; to the increase of commerce; to the Reformation, which freed churchlands from the control of religious corporations and radically changed the customs and thoughts of the people; and to the invention of labor saviug machinery.
Society of the present is marked by greater individual freedom than that of the Middle Ages. Political dependence has given way to industrial dependence. This change corresponds to the growth of industrial competition.

## II.- DEVELOPMENT OF COMMERCE.

## A. - OCEAN TRANSPORTATION.

The Hanseatic I.cague, which controlled early commerce, was formed in 1241. By the 14th rentury it had attained great political power. This system of commerce illustrated by trade at London; at Brnges; at Novgorod; at Bergen. It is the earliest application of the principles of free trade. Its power was first checked by Richard II. in 1382; further curtailed under Elizabeth; the League was finally dissolved in 1630.
With the 16th century the character of English commerce changed. Importance of the eompass. The opening of American trade exerted a political, a commeretal, and an industrial inflnence. The new route to Chma also extended the Enghsh market. The legislation of this period conforms to the Mercantile theory of arde which estimated too highly the importance of money. Under its influence monopolies grew up, as the East India Company chartered in 1600. From the Mercantile theory sprang the restrictive colonial policy; exemplified in the Navigation Acts of 1651 , 1660, 1603, and 1672. This theory opposed by Dean Tucker, by Adam Smith.
Growth of English commerce in the 19th century has been very marked, as also its social and industrial effects.

To be read April 21, by Josiah McRubets, 'si.
B-INland transportation.
The development of inland commerce conforms to that of industrial society. Roads in England were first regarded as part of the feudal domain; were next brought under the control of the parishes; were systematized by national legishation in the latter part of the 17 th century; were dcveloped to their present condition in the latter part of the 18 th century.
Canals suggested by the Duke of Bridgewater about 1750. Their construction met with great popular opposition. Mauclester canal completed in 1760 ; from whicli time development was rapid; but subsequent to 1830 the importance of canals has declined on account of the introduction of railroads.
Railroads were suggested by the old tramroads. Steam locomotion developed by may experiments subsequent to $\mathbf{1 8 0 2}$. Liverpool and Manchester railroad opened in 1829. The era of railroads hastened by the arrogance and exorbitant charges of canal proprietors. Sketch of their subsequent extension.
The extension of inland tratusportatiou is an essential factor in advancing civilization. Time and cost of transportation is decreased; security and certainty of travel is increased: industries and population are concentrated; a wordd's market is rendered possible; prices are rendered permanent and uniform; customs are changed and political organization is modified.

To be read April 21, by F. A. Clary, 'so.

## III.-GUILDS AND TRADES UNIONS.

The Cratt Guilds were organized hy the handicraftsmen to resist the tyranny of the Merchant Guilds. Their purpose was partly political, but chiefly industrial; acquired complete control over the "arts and mysteries" of industry; most powerful in the 12th and 13th centuries; became exclusive in the 14 th century; exist to-day only as - Trust-Fund Socleties.

In the 16 th century the control of industries had passed from local bodies to the central government. Most important legistation was the Elizabethan labor code; its purpose was to make all needful provisions for trade; tt regulated wages, hours of lathor, and apprentice relations. It was altered by subsequent Acts of Parliament.
With the change in industrial methods in the 18th century arose an agitation for the repeal of the Elizabethan Act. This was urged by the manufacturers; but opposed ly journeymen and by masters in some industries. Their arguments were both moral and economical; Act was repealed in 1814.
Combination among wage earners an ancient practice; became frequent in 18 th ceutury. Severe laws against combination led to secret organizations; laws repealed in 1824; new law passed in 1825: legalization of Trades Unions in 1871.

Trades Unions combine the characteristies of "benefit" and "trade" socicties; the latter element iu reality, thongh not in appearance, the most important. Unions and Guilds similar in that both were results of an effort by the oppressed to secure their rights: different in composition and particular aims. What relation do Trades Unions sustain to the labor problem?

To be read April. 28, by Fred. C. Hicks, 'so.

## IV.-RISE OF GREAT INDUSTRIES.

Hand system of ind ustry, which prevailed from 1100 to 1700 , sprang from the guilds; codified and made general by the Statute of Elizabeth. Was charaeterized ly limited circle of exchanges; by production to satisfy actual and known wants; by union of eapitalist merchant and laborer: by lahor protected from the evil efferts of competition.
Change to the house system was gradually introduced between 1700 and $17 \pi 0$. This was caused by extension of the markets; by production for spectlative purposes. The merchant was separated from the manufacturing class; the capitalist from the laboring class. Laborers lost control of raw material; and of markets. Comection of this system with agriculture. Gradual decline of apprenticeship.
The factory system was introduced by the invention of machinery. Inventions from 1760 to 1785 . Production becomes almost wholly speculative, chief purpose to control foreign markets. The factory system introduced an eral of unrestraned eompetition. Effeet on the capitalist class; the laborer loses control of skill; of tools; of slop; of land; his family life is endangered; but he gains increased soctal and political importance.
The eemomic effects of the factory system were to increase prodnetion; to multiply industries; to extend division of labor; and to greatly reduce cost in production. The socjal effects were to concentrate capital; to increase the number of employed persons both absolutely and relatively to population; to degrade the quality of labor; to bring women and children into competition with men. Its moral effects are observed in family life; in the condition of women and children; in its influence upon liealth and intelligence; in the prevalence of crime. These effects were in part limited by external eauses; by labor organizations; by government interference.
Advent of great molustries adecompanied by inclustrial conflict; shown by division of capital and labor; by the demands of laborers. It is the historical basis of socialisin; Socialist Manifesto of 1848 .

> To le read May s, Juy Jolm Dewey, Ph. D.

## V.-WAGES AND PRICES.

Industrial and political socicty in the Middle Ages was based entirely on tenure in land. Influence of this upon labor; upon the character of industries. Period from 1400 to 1540 falled "the golden age of labor;" shown by comparison of wages; of general prices; and by considering the dietary of laborers' families. Subsequent declune of the condition of the laborer due to debasement of the coinage; to regulation of wages by govermment; to administration of poor laws; to destruction of the guilds.
There is an observed relation between rate of wages and population. Canses of slow iucrease in population before the 19th eentury : rapid subsequent increase. Under certain conditions wages may influence popalation; development of industry the most important factor; there is a moral limit to population; also a physical limit. Law of Malthus applies only where free competition is active.
The eondition of laborers has improved with recent industrial development; but this improvement is not proportionally as rapid as that of other classes. Shown by comparing wages and prices at different epochs for the agrieulturist; the tradesman; the factory hand. Effect of machinery on real wages; on the shifting of oceupations in the 18 th and 19 th eenturies as shown by relative numbers in agriculture. in trade, in manufactures; on the shifting of incomes as shown by percentage of total product given to various classes. Present condition of the lahorer; some suggestions for a solution of the labor problem.

To he read May 12, by D. J. Haff, B. A.

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plus to be wasted, is generaily regarded as repre. senting the highest skill as a feeder, And yet those who examine the matter closely cannot fuil to be lmpressed with the fact that a good deal more than this and an appreciation of still higher priuciples and methods is necessary bolore the level of the highest skill in feeding is reached. It should be oonsidered that a very large propor. tlon of the food an animal iscapable of consum ing is appropriatod for its support, supplylog ans. mal heat aud the waste of tissues, nervous forces, etc., and that the ouly source of profit is in the surplus food oousumed by anlmals above these natural requirements. The skill of the feeder should thercfore not simply consist in the apportionment of such rations as will be eaton without unnccessary waste, but in encouraging as largo a consumption of food above tho food of support as may be comsistent with the boalthy thrift of the animal and the purpose to which it ls at the timo doroted, which raty be crowth, labor, milk, or fattening. A great deal of money is oonstantly helag lost because animals do not eat enough to make their keep profitable-because they consume ateadily a large ration of support and take in addition but a modersto ration of proft. This is generaly due to a lack of varlety in the food supplies. Experlence in the prisons has shown that a man suppliod merely with bread and water will consume enough to support his vitel powers, but when he has done that it is not likely that his appetite will crave much more, and it is likewlse doubtless true that farm animals restricted to au unbroken round of one kind of grain and dry hay, consisting of one kind of grass, are not tempted to eat very mueh more than is necessary to malutain themselves in a stationary condition. During a few months, while the pastures aro in their best egtate thatorn-z
"touched the aub " of this issue. Thls descryes a serious answer. It will not do to go orr nad foke about this thing. I can well understnad why a gentleman who represents a constituency Who are making fortumes out of that industry can folte about it and how his constituents can laugb, but that the constituents of my friend from Iown [Mr. Woaver] beiore me, the constituents of my fricad from Illinols, and my fricnds from Kausas and Missourd, can laugh and joke about it, is somethfig I cannot understurd or beliove.

It whs shown bere but a moment slnce tha fow jears ago the Republicans did uot assent to the bigh-protection theories of to-day. But things bave changed. The protectionists of this country have got the Republlean party by the throat. They havo the purse and tho party organization, and no man is in good standing who does not suliscribe to their ereed.
When they cannot meet the argument aguinst that protection which compels the weali to proteot the atrong, tho poor to protect the rich, they try to distract attentlou from the real issue. But the issue stands out so clear that it cannot be odseured or misunderstood. It is whether the agriculturists ead the masses of the poople generally shall be compelled to oontribute, not for the support of tho Government, but for the earichment of these prosperous protected industrles.
Now, after thls, I hopo the gentlomen from these great Northwestern States will answer the question why poverty should "protect" wealth, That is the question that touches tho masses of the people and which they would liko to have answered. Bays the geatleman, our laborers are benefited. The ray that stimas up to-day nad suys labor in the lumber industry ronelves higher wages than in other like industries, protectod or not protected, makes a statement that cannot bo sustained.

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THE TMIES-PHILADELPIIA, WEDNESDAX MORNING. AUGUST 18, 1886.


THE TIMES－PHILADELPHIA，WEDNESDAY MORNING，AUGUST 18， 1886

| the floristy conven | Boxns． |  |  |  |  |  |
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|  | Thn Market Pasees Toungorarily Into tho Cinu－ trol of the Bnare－Aconoy Biaten Advannerl． |  |  | （1） | $\xrightarrow{\text { ETGMuts．}}$ | $\frac{\text { Amusements．}}{\mathrm{C}^{\text {HESTNUT STREET THEATEE．}}}$ |
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|  |  | colors anc shades．We have done much to introduce the |  | －lots and now you can |  |  |
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THE CONSTITUTION.

## A FIRST-CLASS GABINET

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SENSATIONAL CONFESSION

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